

PlanMaryland

A Statewide Plan for Smart
and Sustainable Growth

Delaware-Maryland
APA Conference
May 7, 2010



Maryland Fast Facts

23 Counties

157 municipalities

5th most densely developed state

Fast growing state

Richest state

95% in Chesapeake Bay Watershed

Strong county system





Maryland Planning History - highlights

1933 First state planning commission

1959 State planning dept created

1969 State planning becomes a cabinet level agency

1974 Land use act gives more authority to State Planning

1977 Creation of the MALPF



Maryland Planning History - highlights

1984 Chesapeake Bay Critical Areas Act

1992 State Planning Act establishes 7 visions

1997 State Planning legislation establishes priority funding areas, the rural legacy program, incentives to clean up brownfields, live near your work incentives



Maryland Planning History - highlights

- 2006 WRE, MGE and PPA legislation
- 2007 Creation of the Task Force on future growth and development
- 2009 SGG legislation creates 12 visions, indicators, consistency, and APFO restrictions



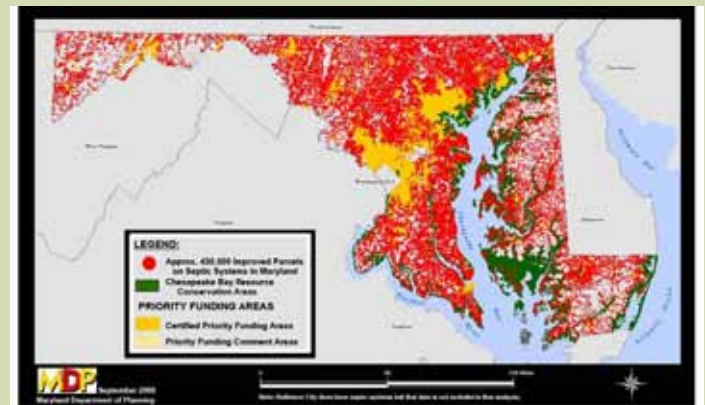
Planning Mission

Smart Growth

Sustainable Development

Economic Development

Resource Protection



How Maryland Does Planning

Plan Review

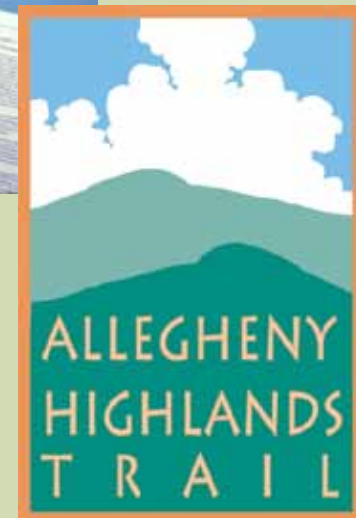
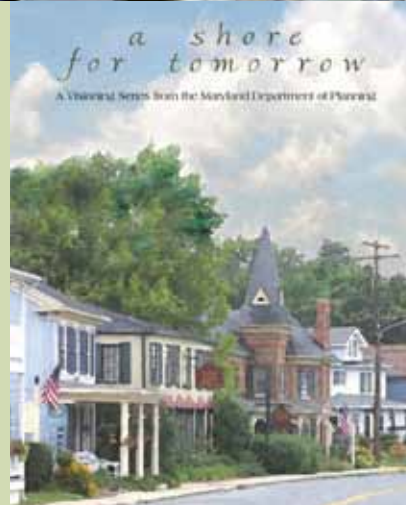
Planning Assistance

Models and Guidelines

Education

Legislation

Funding





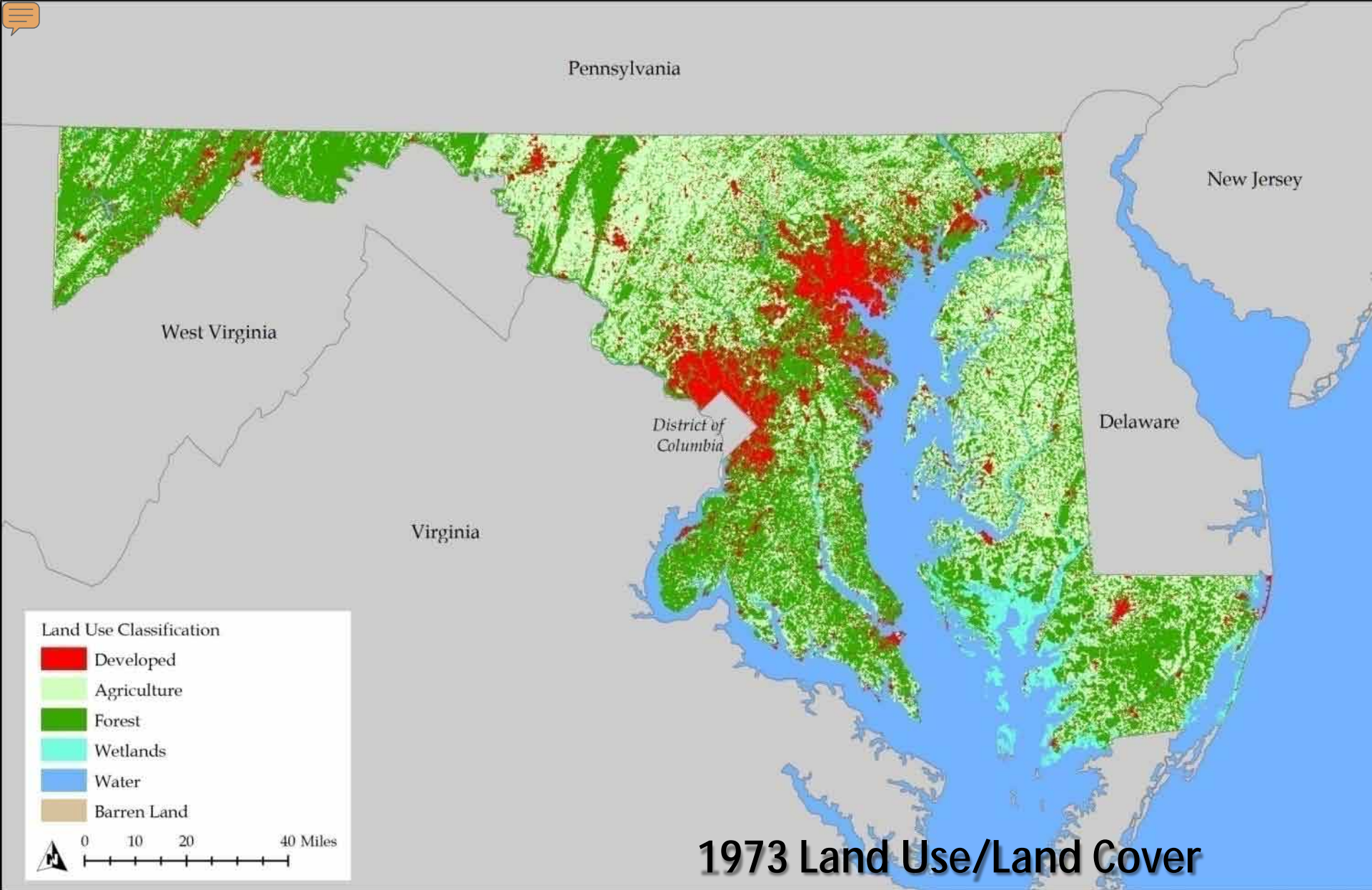
Planning for the Future

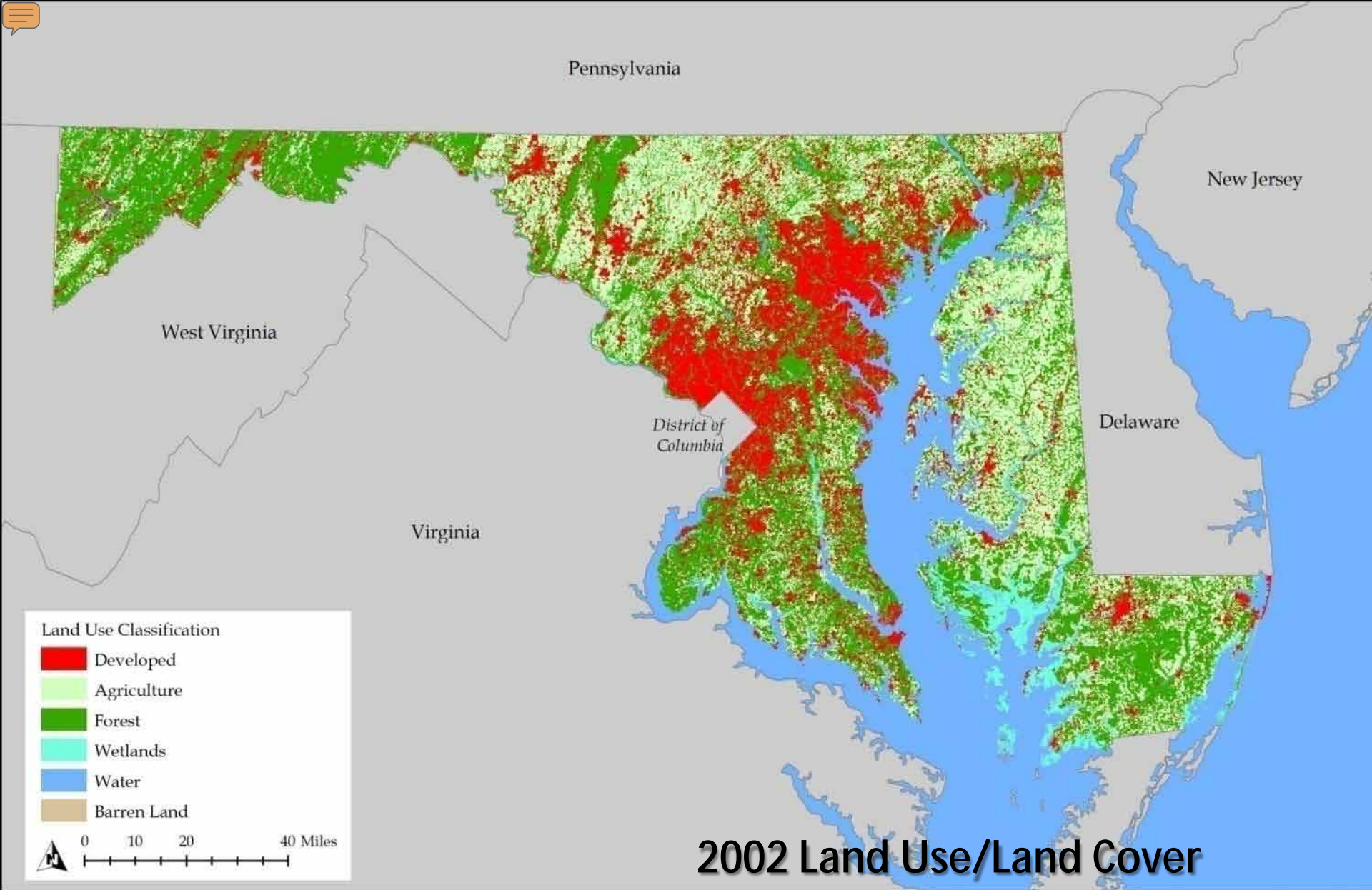
Targeted Growth in PFAs – GrowthPrint

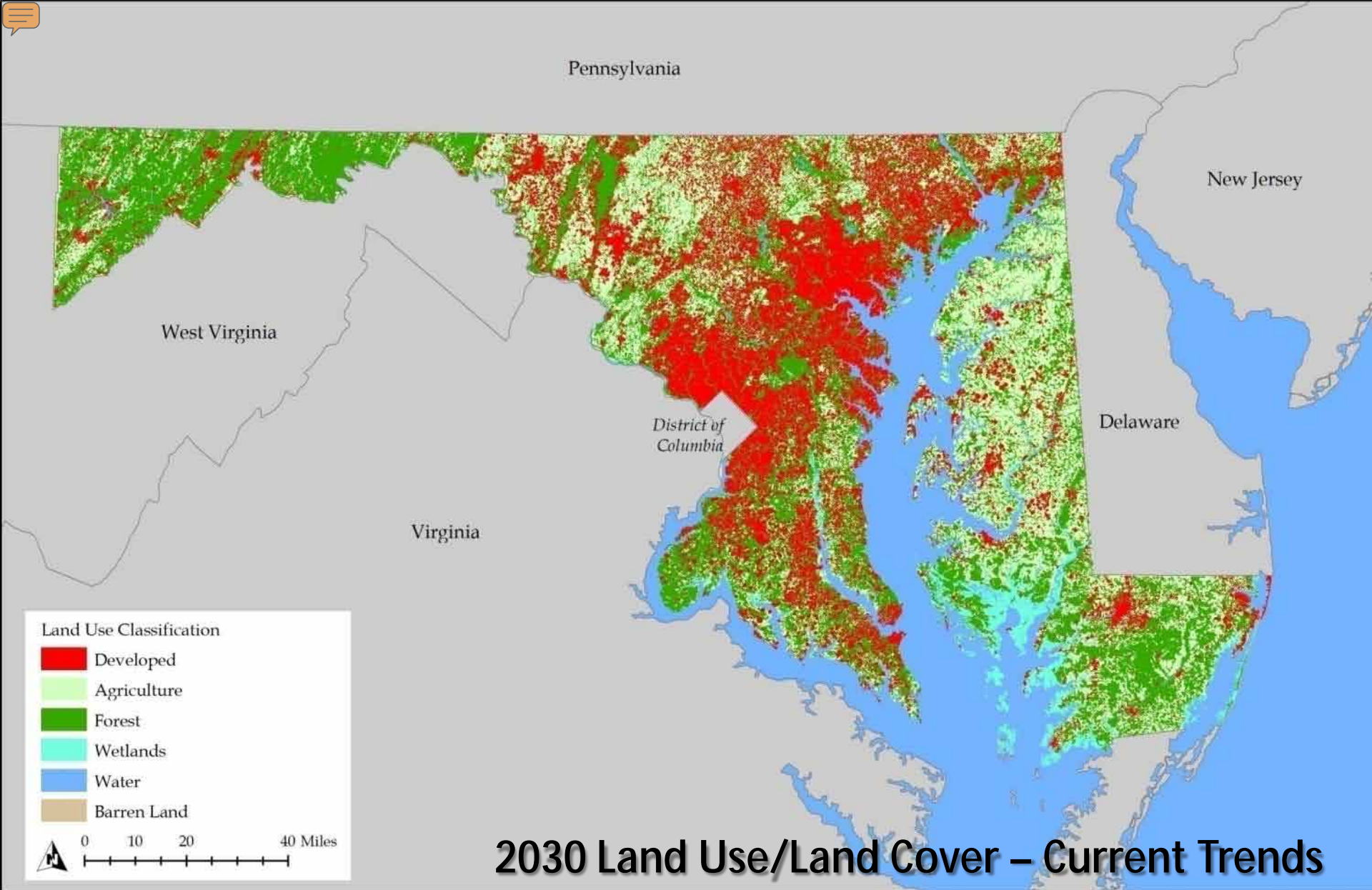
Creative Funding/Financing

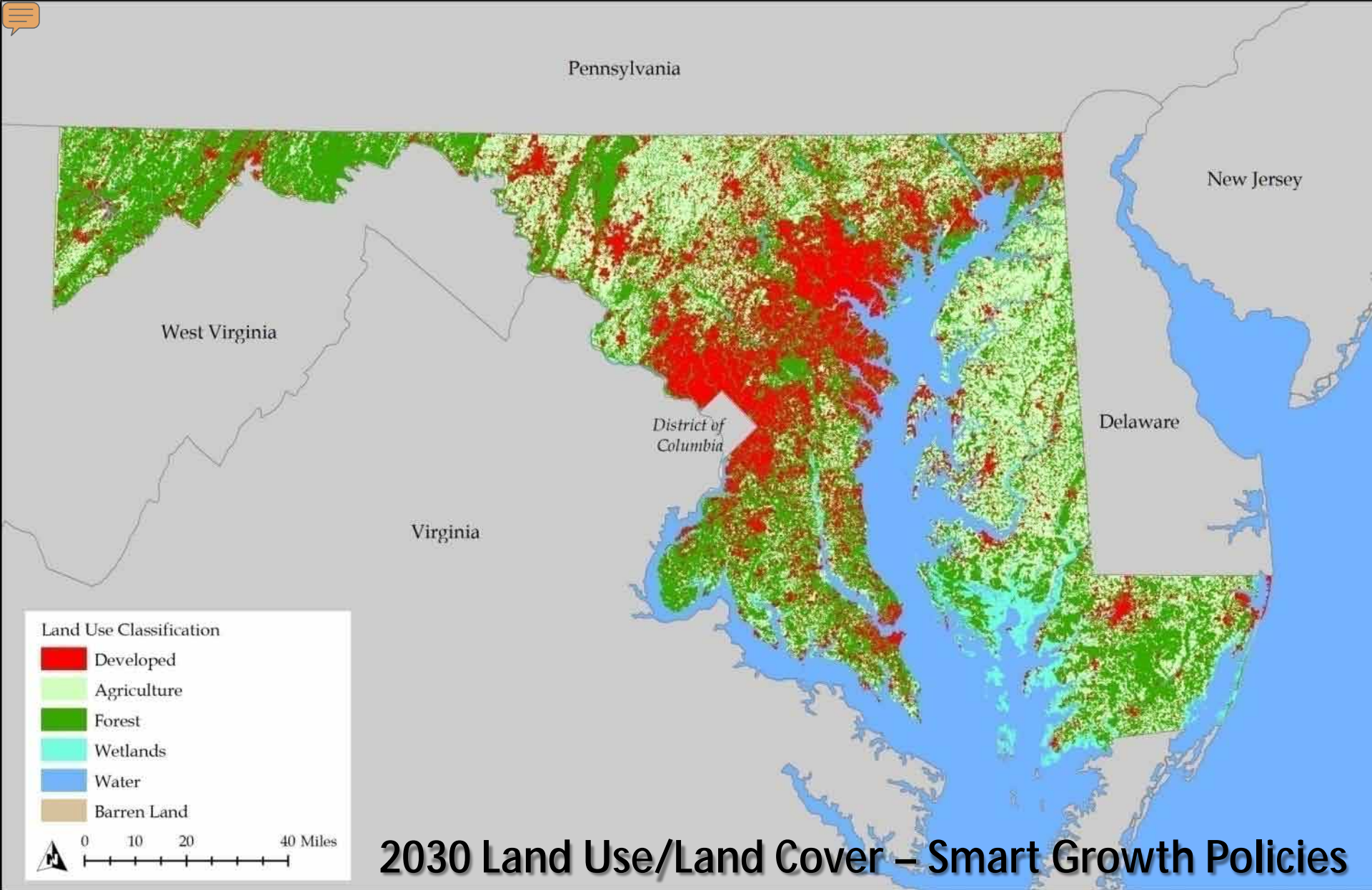
Greater Accountability











Authority: Annotated Code of Maryland

Provides that the
Secretary of Planning
prepare a State Development
Plan containing recommendations for land
use, major public works, circulation, and
areas of critical state concern



What is PlanMaryland

Provides direction to
New Development

1,000,000 new residents
400,000 new homes
600,000 new jobs



What is PlanMaryland

Will Address Land, Economy and Energy needs through

Compact development

Economic development

Housing affordability

Resource protection

Energy conservation

Greenhouse gas emissions reduction



What is PlanMaryland

Will Improve coordination

Among State agencies

Between State and Locals

Leverage Federal Resources



Why is PlanMaryland Needed?



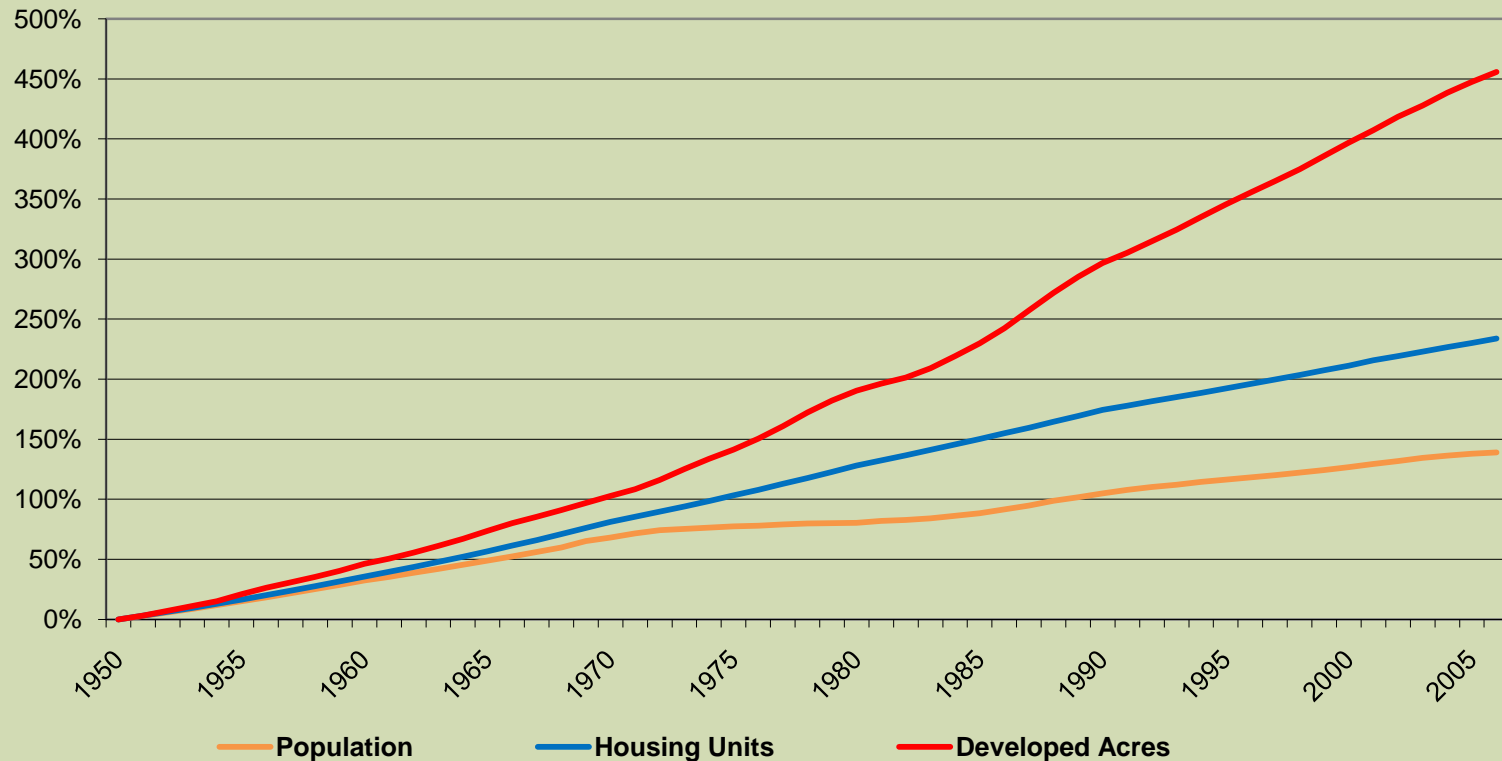
1. To encourage sustainable development and protect quality of life.



It took three centuries to develop the first 650,000 acres of land in Maryland and only 30 years to develop the next 650,000

2. *To develop land at a pace consistent with growth in population and housing.*

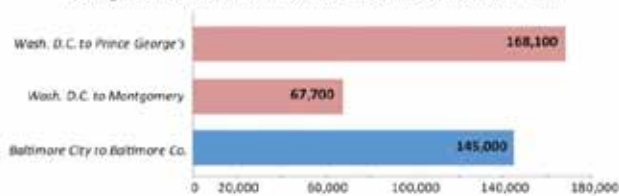
Cumulative Percent Change in Population, Housing Units and Single-Family Residential Acres for Maryland, Since 1950



3. To strengthen existing cities and communities and reduce tax burdens.

Net Migration within Maryland, 1980 to 2007

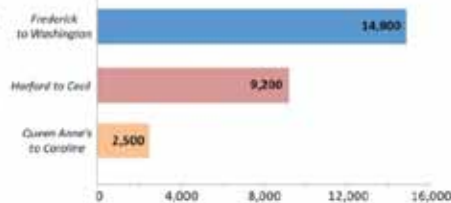
Net Migration from Central Cities to Inner Suburban Counties, 1980 - 2007



Net Migration from Inner to Outer Suburban Counties, 1980 - 2007



Net Migration from Inner Suburban to Third Tier Counties, 1980 - 2007

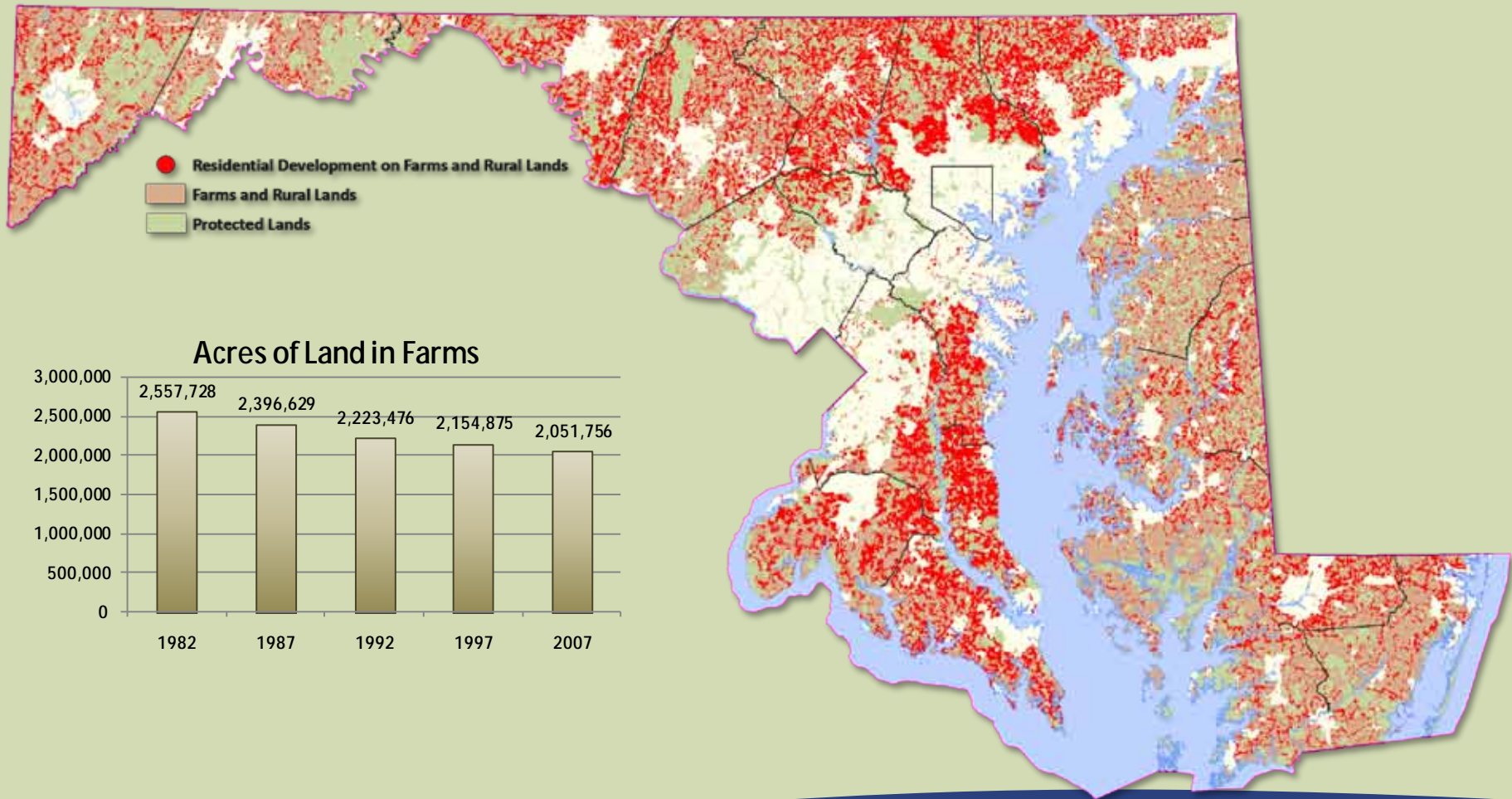


Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, from IRS County-to-County Migration Statistics

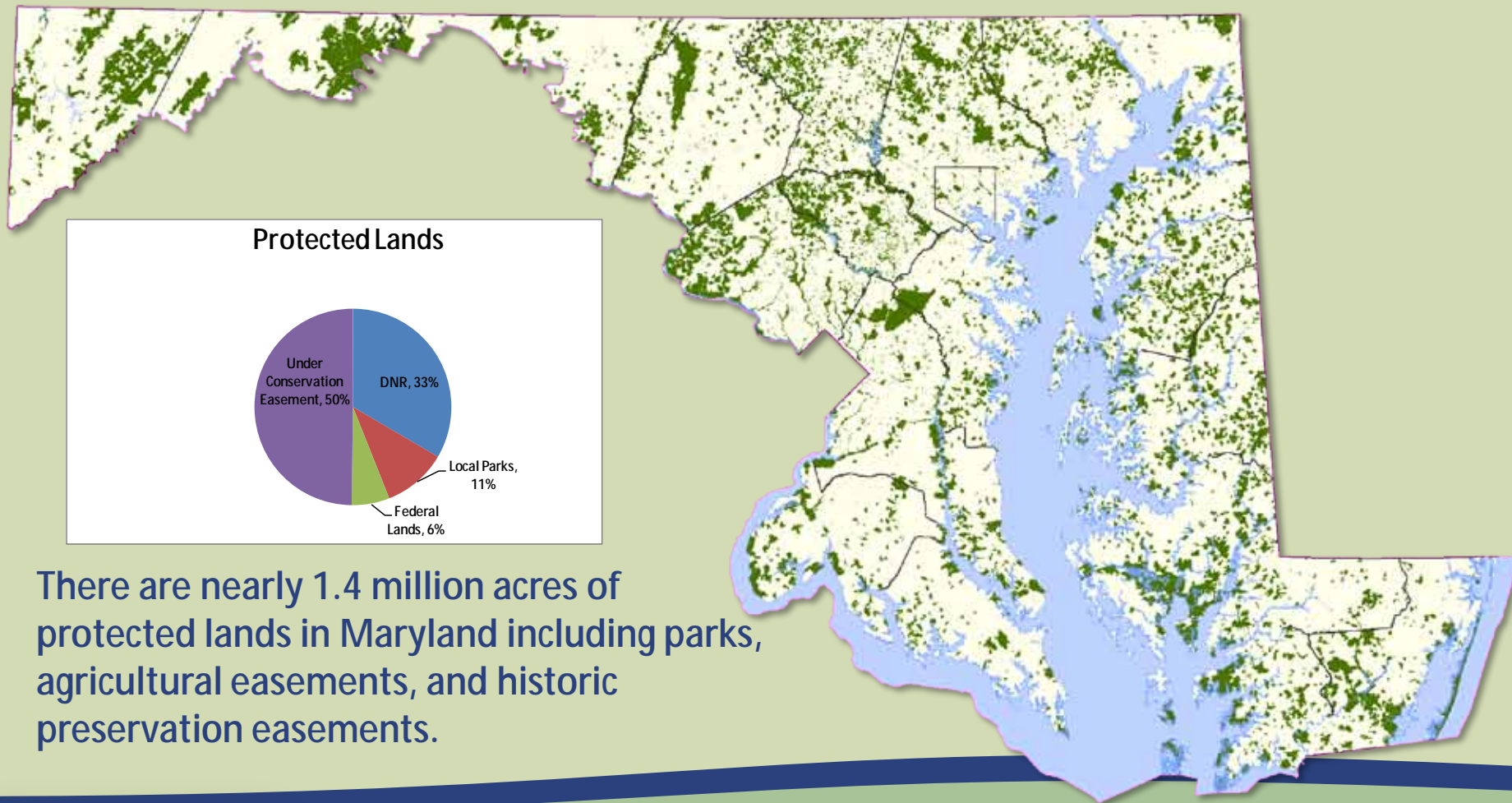
Nearly 55,000 Maryland workers relocated to Pennsylvania since 1980, with many trading lower housing costs for longer commutes.



4. To protect our farmland

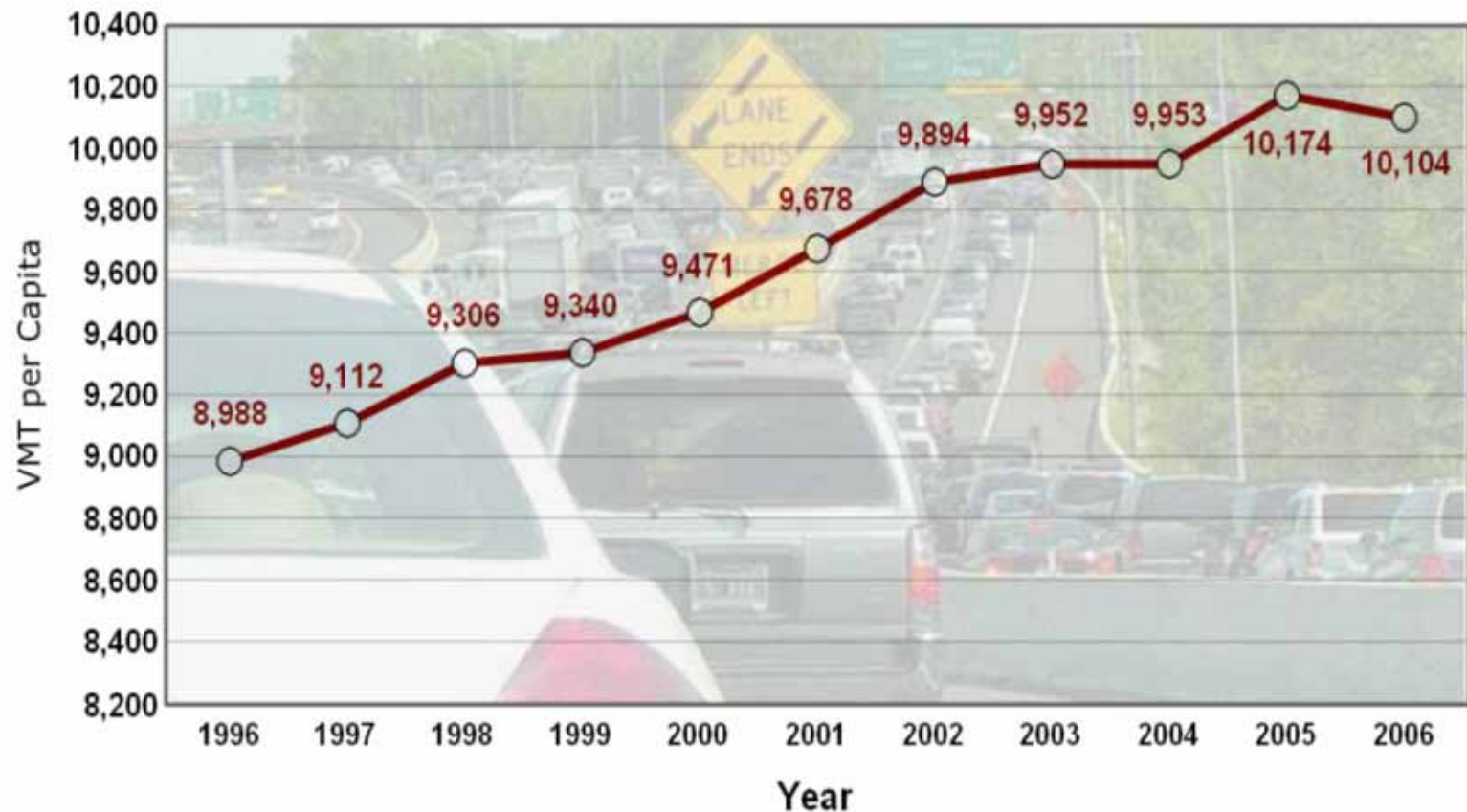


5. To preserve our natural, historic, and cultural resources.



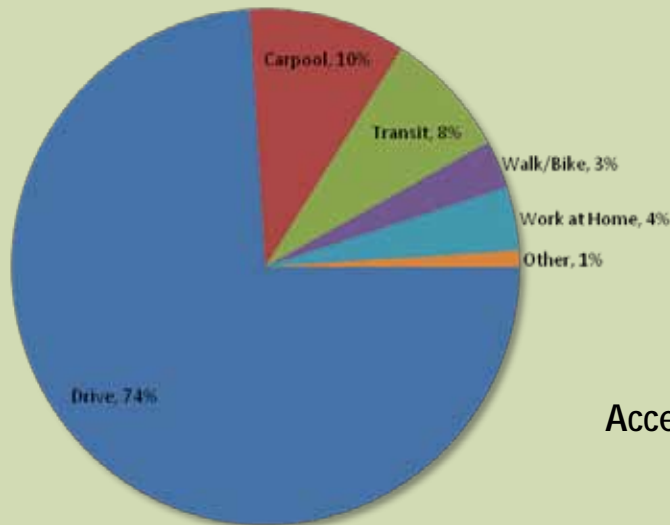
There are nearly 1.4 million acres of protected lands in Maryland including parks, agricultural easements, and historic preservation easements.

6. To reduce automobile dependency.



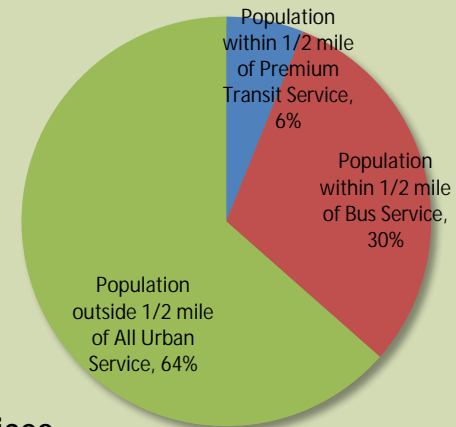
7. To increase access to transit, walking and biking.

Mode of Commute to Work

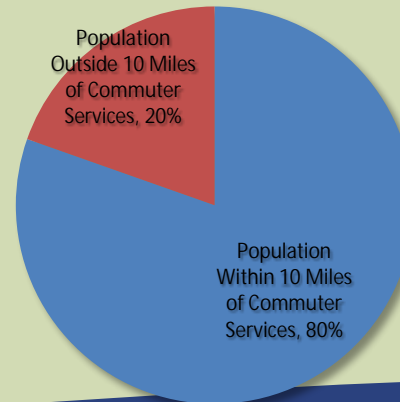


Nearly three-quarters of all workers in Maryland drive alone to work

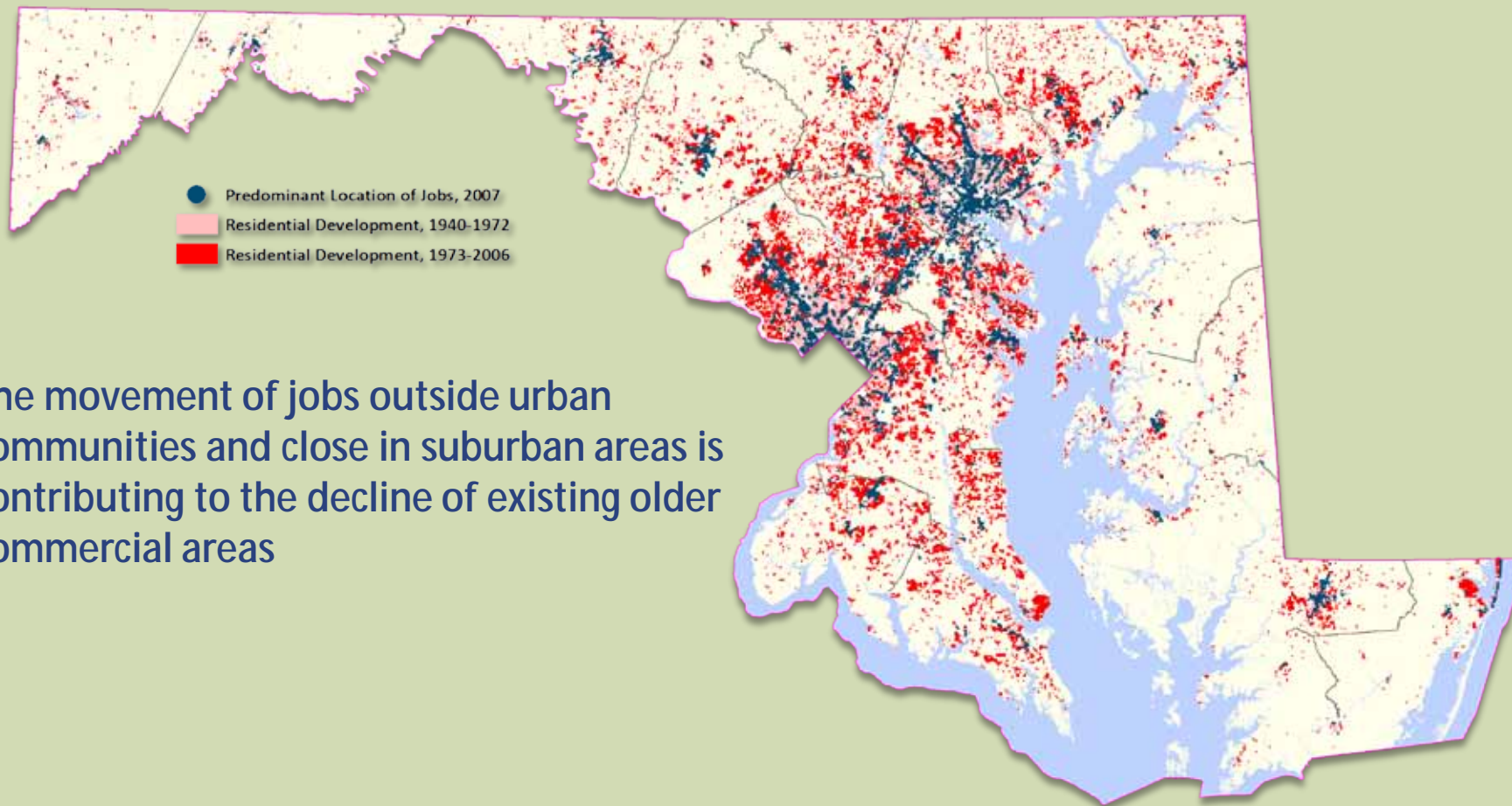
Accessibility to Transit Stations



Accessibility to Commuter Services

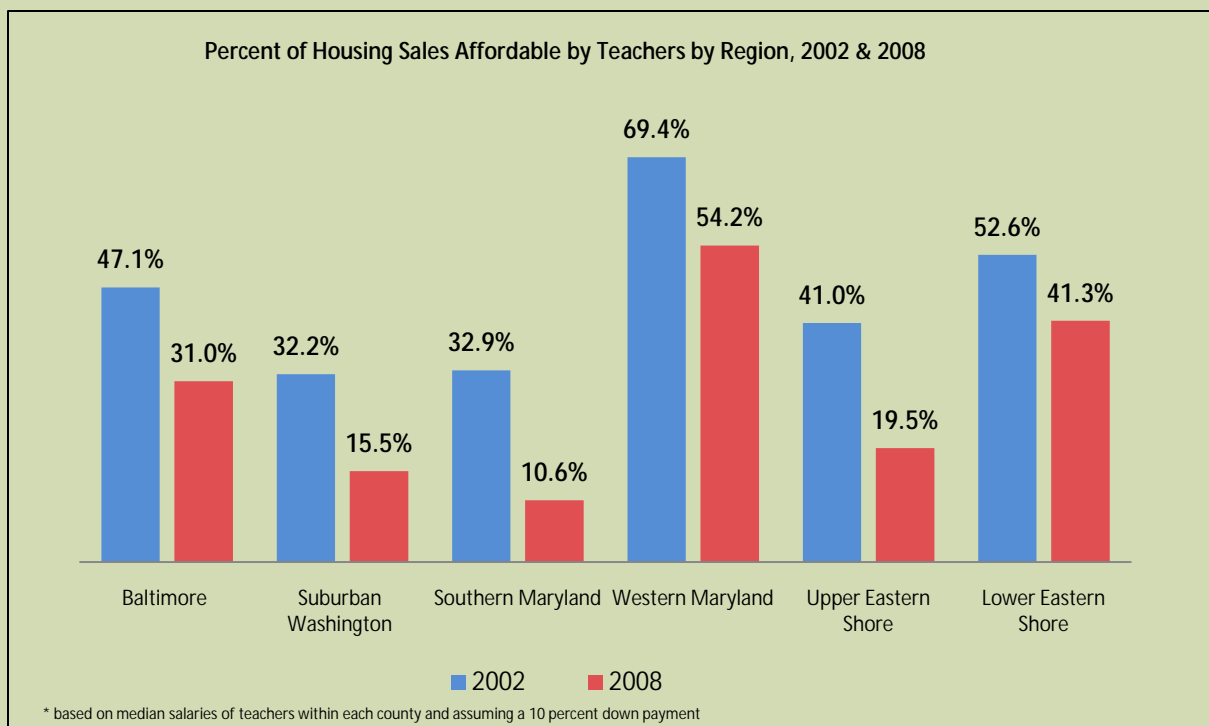


8. To concentrate jobs in existing cities and communities, strengthening economic development.



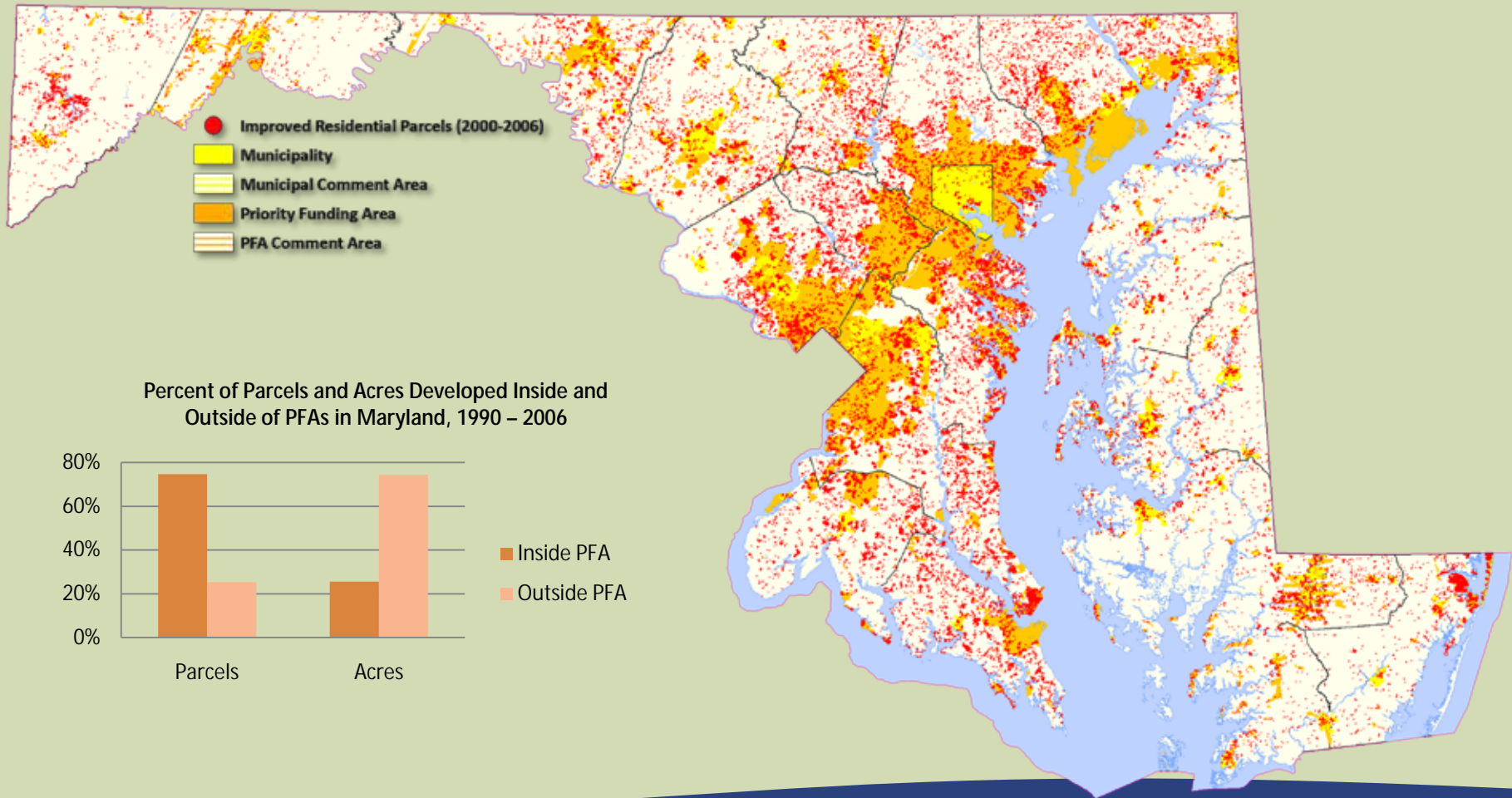
The movement of jobs outside urban communities and close in suburban areas is contributing to the decline of existing older commercial areas

9. To increase housing affordability.



The percent of home sales in Maryland that were affordable to the State's teachers declined from 41 to 26 percent between 2002 and 2008

10. To minimize residential land consumption outside of existing communities.



Process for Completing PlanMaryland

Outreach across regions and Interests

Transparent

Collaborative



Outreach - Public Participation

Stakeholder interviews

Stakeholder meetings

Public Forums

Internet surveys



Plan Timeline – late 2009 to early 2011

Public Forums

Develop draft Issues, Opportunities, Goals, Vision

Prepare Preliminary draft Plan

Prepare Final draft Plan



PlanMaryland Forums

March 9	Carroll Community College
March 18	Coppin State University
March 24	UMD Universities at Shady Grove
April 8	College of Southern Maryland
April 14	Community College of Baltimore County, Essex
April 21	Anne Arundel Community College
May 6	Salisbury University
May 12	Chesapeake College
May 19	Frostburg State University
May 26	Cecil College
June 3	Bowie State University, Prince Georges County
June 9	Hood College, Frederick County
June 16	Washington College

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FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Visit Plan.Maryland.gov

